



## Post-WWII in the Soviet Union

Entrance task: Think:

- \* In what ways did Khrushchev differ from Stalin?
- \* What contributed to Khrushchev's fall from power?

Today: De-Stalinization in the USSR

Homework: Finish Ch. 29-4 & 5



## Soviet Eastern Europe 1945-1968

Post-war USSR under Stalin

- \* Strong nationalistic spirit
- \* Hopes for reforms were dashed
- \* Stalin increased rigid dictatorship
- \* Economic recovery ground to a complete halt

*"The war on fascism ends,  
the war on capitalism begins."*

# Stalin's Last Years

- Rigid dictatorship
- Purges
- Renewed 5-yr plans
- Expanded influence into the east - except for Yugoslavia



## Soviet Eastern Europe 1945-1968

Stalin died in 1953, succeeded by **Nikita Khrushchev**

- ★ de-Stalinization
- ★ Secret speech - 1956
- ★ Peaceful coexistence

*How might these new policies effect eastern European countries under Soviet domination?*

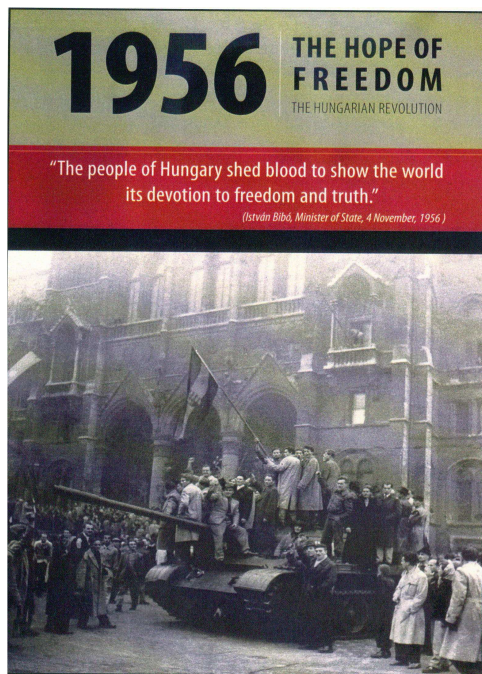


## Poland - 1956

Worker demonstrations demanding better pay and conditions in June were crushed by Soviet troops, but by October raises and other reforms illustrating the post-Stalin era were begun.



2:33



1:46

## Hungary

Installed a liberal communist leader but was invaded by Russia and defeated





## Khrushchev - Foreign Policy

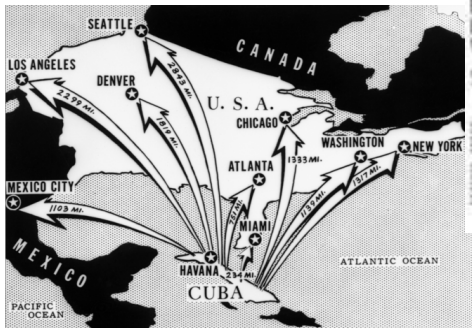
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# Khrushchev - Foreign Policy

# Cuban Missile Crisis ~1962



"All the News  
Fits to Print"

# The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION

WED. 11-10-62 10-10-62
NEW YORK, 11-10-62
NEW YORK, 11-10-62
NEW YORK, 11-10-62

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## U.S. IMPOSES ARMS BLOCKADE ON CUBA ON FINDING OFFENSIVE-MISSILE SITES; KENNEDY READY FOR SOVIET SHOWDOWN

**U.S. JONES GIVEN POWER TO REQUIRE VOTE FOR RESOLUTION**

*Chinese Open New Front; Use Tanks Against Indians*

*Feder. Warns of Push to Independence; Study Attacks Near Economic Border and Press Two Other Drives*

**SHIPS NEXT STOP**

*Other Action Planned*

*U.S. Navy to Visit*

*U.S. Navy to Visit*

**PRESIDENT GAVE**

*Remarks to Congress*

*and Put Message in Great Seal*

*High Court (Justice) Will*

*Review of the Constitution of*

*the U.S. Supreme Court*



*U.S. Navy to Visit*

*U.S. Navy to Visit*

*U.S. Navy to Visit*

5:30



## Leonid Brezhnev (1964-1982)

- ★ Stressed Stalin's good points
- ★ Massive arms buildup
- ★ 1968 Invasion of Czechoslovakia due to fear by hard-line communists
- ★ Brezhnev Doctrine

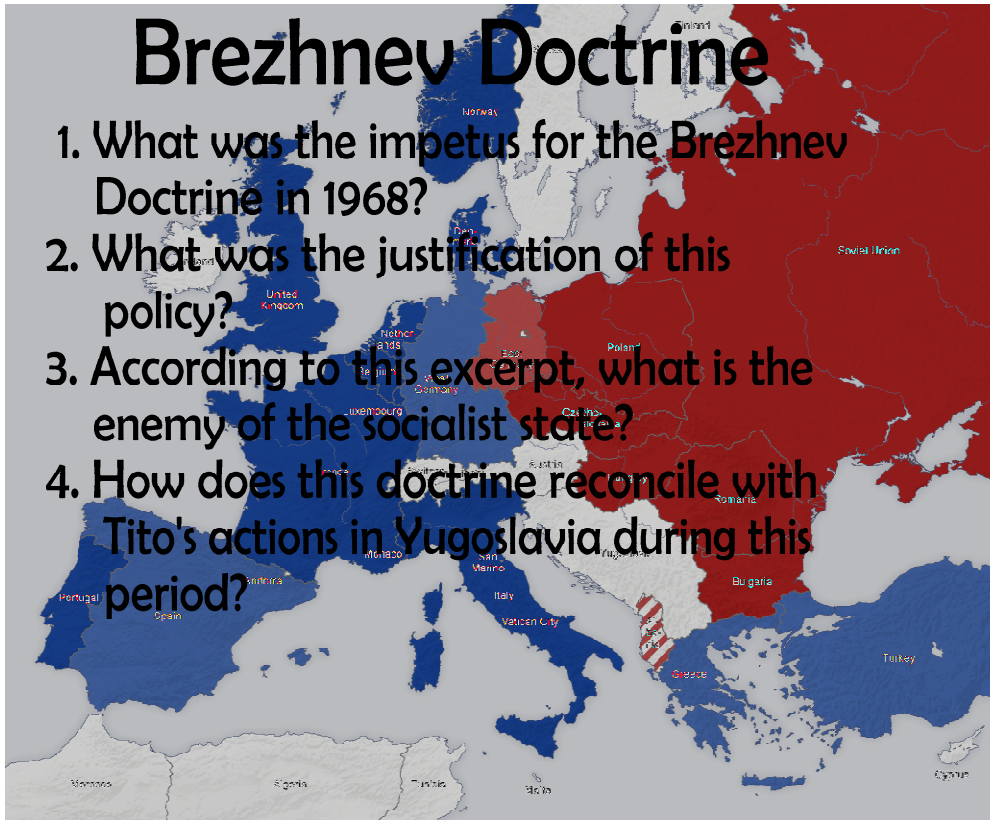


★ 1:35



# Brezhnev Doctrine

1. What was the impetus for the Brezhnev Doctrine in 1968?
2. What was the justification of this policy?
3. According to this excerpt, what is the enemy of the socialist state?
4. How does this doctrine reconcile with Tito's actions in Yugoslavia during this period?



## Prague Spring - 1968

Alexander Dubček - Communist leader of Czechoslovakia in 1968 who hoped to establish

**"socialism with a human face"**

- Wanted to bring back some degree of political democracy and greater personal freedoms
- Said the Communist Party would be the main party but wanted totalitarian aspects reduced
- Ended censorship and allowed citizens to criticize the govt.

\* **Newspapers went hog-wild!**

- Allowed the formation of trade unions
- Promised continued membership in Warsaw Pact and reassured Moscow of loyalty







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### Homework: Ch. 29-4 & 5

